

# AT THE OLD GAME IN WASHINGTON.

Circular Letter Marked "Confidential" Calls for "Voluntary" Contributions and the Victims Are Afraid to Resist the Demand.

Washington, Oct. 5.—The Republican situation in Ohio is so grave that Senator Hanna has revived the Jay Hubbell system of levying campaign assessments upon all Federal office holders in Washington. A million dollars is needed, and needed at once, by the Campaign Committee in that State, and Government employees are expected to furnish it.

Within the last three days every Federal office holder, no matter how low, has received a circular from W. F. Burdell, treasurer of the Finance Committee of the Ohio Republican State Executive Committee soliciting "liberal" contributions.

These circulars are addressed to the houses of the employees, and the fact proves that the Administration not only approves of this money-raising scheme, but has compelled each Cabinet officer to furnish to the Republican Campaign Committee of Ohio the names and private addresses of the Government employees.

The circular explains that its aims are within the law, that no member of the Finance Committee is employed in the Federal service, that no effort to collect the money will be made in the departments, and because of the last fact contributions must be voluntary and made as individuals and unofficially. The circular is marked "confidential" and is typewritten, the signature being made with pen.

## A Hint for the Victims.

To convince the victims that they will not violate the law by making contributions, printed slips containing the civil service law on this subject are blandly enclosed. The circular is as follows:

Committee: J. B. Zerbe, Chairman; W. F. Burdell, Treasurer; Julius Whiting, Jr., Charles P. Taft, Noah H. Swayne.

Office of the Finance Committee, Ohio Republican State Executive Committee, Board of Trade Building, Columbus, Ohio.

Dear Sir:—A Democratic victory in Ohio this Fall will carry with it almost full control of the political machinery of the State, thus enabling the opposition to intrude itself for the Presidential campaign of 1900.

A special session of the Legislature, called by a Democratic Governor, would redistrict the State for Congressional purposes under the apportionment of 1900, thereby reducing the Republican representation from this State in the Lower House of Congress, and, perhaps, endangering our majority in that body. These facts, it seems to us, will forcibly appeal to every Republican.

We hope you will be willing to contribute to the legitimate expenses of the State Committee in its efforts to maintain Republican supremacy. In this connection we desire to call your attention to "an act to regulate and improve the civil service of the United States," approved January 16, 1883, as well as the rules promulgated by the President thereunder. For the benefit of those who have not the law at hand we enclose herewith an extract therefrom, embodying paragraphs which bear specifically on the question of political assessments.

## "Voluntary" Contributions.

You will observe that the law, while not prohibiting officers and employees from making voluntary contributions for political purposes, provides that such contributions shall not be made to any Federal officer or employee or to any one within a Federal building or establishment. For this reason, and to avoid violating any of the provisions of the law, the committee in charge of the financial branch of the campaign work is made up of persons in no wise connected with Federal service.

The members of this committee are acting on their own responsibility, and no one connected with the Federal service is in any way concerned, directly or indirectly, in sending this circular to Federal officers and employees. In sending us a contribution you will in no way violate any provision of the Civil Service law. We are asking for voluntary contributions to assist in defraying the proper and lawful expenses in the campaign, and we will be responsible for the proper distribution of any funds which may be entrusted to us.

On account, therefore, of the official bearing in Ohio this year upon the greater contest of 1900, and because of the fact that the defeat of his party in the President's home State will be heralded by the opposition as a rebuke to his Administration, we hope you will aid us in this contest by sending as liberal a contribution as you can afford.

Please send remittances or make checks payable to the undersigned, who will acknowledge the same. Very respectfully, W. F. BURDELL, Treasurer. Many of the recipients of these letters are terrorized by the fear that they will lose their places if they fail to contribute, although they do not understand why they should be assessed to help out in Ohio when they have demands from other States made upon them at regular intervals. It is said that a "black list" will be made up showing all who fail to respond to the Hanna call for funds, and that the victims will be dealt with accordingly.

Senator Hanna, when here recently, said to a Republican politician of note: "John R. McLean is putting up an unexpectedly strong fight in all the big cities of the State, and it will require every dollar the Republican Committee can raise to secure a Republican victory."

# DOBBISS' ALLEGED SLAYER ARRESTED.

Prisoner Is Hennion, the Dead Man's Step Son-in-law.

Marcellus Hennion, stepson-in-law of Nicholas W. Dobbins, whose skeleton was found under a pile of stones on Monday night on the little farm at West Caldwell, was arrested yesterday afternoon, charged with the murder of the old man.

The arrest was caused by Constable William P. Teed, of the Sheriff's office, while Hennion was standing beside the ghastly remains. Hennion had been almost forced to come down from the West Caldwell farm to view the bones. When he had examined them and the bits of rag he declared that he could see nothing by which the skeleton could be identified as that of Dobbins.

Teed arrested him on a warrant sworn out by Walter J. Dobbins, of Brooklyn, the eldest son of the man supposed to have been murdered. The prisoner was taken to the County Jail in Newark. He stoutly maintains that he did not see Dobbins the night he disappeared and that he never had any serious trouble with him. Hennion is thirty-five years old. He was born and brought up in West Caldwell, and has worked as a carpenter and as a teamster. His wife was Minnie Van Ness, daughter of Mrs. Dobbins by her second husband, Dobbins being number three.

Dobbins' married daughters, Mrs. Arthur L. Branning, of No. 128 Plushing avenue, Astoria, L. I., and Mrs. Charles H. Hawkins, of No. 58 Fulton street, Astoria, when they called at the Morgue and "Marina," as they called Mrs. Dobbins, knew more about the disappearance than they had ever told. They said that all three had told contradictory and confused stories.

The Last British Surrender. Ogdenburg, N. Y., Oct. 5.—A granite monument marking the site of Fort Lapentim was unveiled today and presented to the city by the United States. The fort was erected in 1749 by the British, and the last fortification of the British to the Americans.

**A TERRIBLE TRUE TALE OF THE SEA.**  
One woman survivor of the Scotsman had an appalling experience unique in the history of shipwreck. She will tell it in next Sunday's Journal.

**YOU DESIRE ACCURATE PICTURES OF THE COLUMBIA AND SHAMROCK, ORDER NEXT SUNDAY'S JOURNAL AND YOU WILL GET MAGNIFICENT FULL PAGE CREATIONS PRINTED ON THICK PAPER AND ARTISTICALLY FRAMED.**

# GEN. JAMES R. O'BRIEN IS OOM PAUL KRUGER'S COMMISSIONER

Will Try at Once to Secure the Good Offices of Uncle Sam to Prevent War in South Africa.

With This Object in View He Will at Once Start for the West to Confer with President McKinley.



GEN. JAMES R. O'BRIEN

GENERAL JAMES R. O'BRIEN, formerly of the Immigration Commission, has received from Pretoria, South Africa, his credentials as the South African Republic as Commissioner Extraordinary in the United States of America.

The General will at once set about securing the intervention of this country to prevent open hostilities between Oom Paul Kruger and Queen Victoria's soldiers.

He will leave for the West at once to see President McKinley.

General O'Brien is an Irish-American, who has for years been active in the Republican politics of New York. He has served in the State Assembly and was Deputy Commissioner of Immigration under the Harrison Administration. Since then he has run unsuccessfully for County Clerk and other offices on the Republican ticket. The General was a member of the famous Irish Brigade during the civil war, and came back with the rank of Colonel.

Since then he has served as Brigadier General in the New York National Guard. Recently he became president of a company which has large interests in South America. A few months ago the General returned from a visit to them.

## BELIEF THAT FRANCE WILL BE A BOER ALLY.

Indications That She Will Take a Hand in the War to Avenge the Fashoda Affair.

Paris, Oct. 5.—Indications from several quarters strengthen the belief that France is preparing to take a hand in the Transvaal trouble. The nomination of M. Aubert as Consul-General for the Transvaal is accepted as presaging the playing of a part by France if war begins in the South African republic.

Credentials as Representative for Oom Paul Kruger's Republic Have Just Arrived in This Country.

The General Was Formerly Immigration Commissioner, and Is One of New York's Well-Known Citizens.

That the advancement of M. Aubert is of unusual significance is borne out by the fact that the Transvaal Government has forwarded telegrams of gratitude to the French Foreign Office, accepting it as an acknowledgment that France recognizes the Transvaal Republic.

It is agreed on all hands that a display of regard by France for the Boers at this critical time means much to the Transvaal Government. The French fleet in the Mediterranean has recently been augmented by additions from French waters. The fleet is now more formidable than ever before in its history, and the army itself is on a substantial war footing.

Evidently France has not forgotten the Fashoda affair.

# A ROMANCE, SUICIDE, AND WEDDING, WITHIN 50 FEET.



Miss Jane H. Fenton Weds in a Tragedy's Shadow.

SUICIDE NEXT DOOR

But None of the Gloom Fell Upon the Marriage Party.

Happiness reigned at the marriage feast at No. 242 East One Hundred and Fifth street on Wednesday night. In the adjoining house, No. 240 East One Hundred and Fifth street, a husband and several children sat in a little parlor weeping by the side of a wife and mother who had ended life with her own hand.

There also sat at a window in a darkened room on the opposite side of the street, in No. 237 East One Hundred and Fifth street, a pale-faced mother, with tear-stained cheeks, waiting for tidings of her daughter, who had left home on Monday, and whose whereabouts no one knew.

Simms was driving along Broadway when the men held him up with revolvers and compelled him to get out of his wagon. He fought them and in a severe struggle was badly beaten. Before getting out of his wagon he had dropped his money to the bottom of the vehicle and the highwaymen did not find it. They left Simms alone in the road. After he recovered he drove to Hastings and gave the alarm, and the Yonkers police were notified.

Two GROW TIRED OF LIFE. One Succeeds in Ending It, the Other Fails.

George Mesecore, employed by the Metropolitan Traction Company, was found dead in his room at No. 201 East One Hundred and Seventh street, yesterday. He had killed himself by inhaling gas through a tube. During the past month the police caught a man who had dropped his money to the bottom of the vehicle and the highwaymen did not find it. They left Simms alone in the road. After he recovered he drove to Hastings and gave the alarm, and the Yonkers police were notified.

The Marriage. MISS JANE H. FENTON and J. Stanton Brown were married by the Rev. Dr. J. L. Campbell, of the Lexington Avenue Baptist Church, at the home of the bride's mother. The house was prettily decorated with flowers and other tokens of friendship, and, after a wedding supper, the bride and groom took a train for Washington, where they were to spend their honeymoon.

The Suicide. DANIEL WOOLF, who had made a fortune as an optician in this city, died suddenly at his home, No. 1325 Fifth avenue, on September 5 last. He left a widow and ten children. All of them are adults, and most of them are married. The will of Mr. Woolf was opened several days after his death, and his large family were greatly surprised at its contents.

He left only \$1 to his widow, with whom he had lived for more than forty years. He mentioned six of his children in the will with affectionate terms, but these, as well as those that were not mentioned, were out of the will without a penny. He said that his wife was wealthy and that his children were old enough to take care of themselves and did not need any money. He left his entire fortune to be distributed equally among twenty Hebrew charitable societies and hospitals.

Her Family Disinherited, Mrs. Woolf Kills Herself.

A MILLIONAIRE'S WILL.

He Left His Fortune to Charities, and She Grew Morbid.

Block of Romance and Tragedy and the Three Women Involved.

Within fifty feet of each other in East One Hundred and Fifth street, there was a wedding, a suicide and the discovery of an elopement at the same time.

Miss Carney, Strangely Missing, Returns Home Married.

A JOYFUL REUNION.

Most Beautiful Girl in Her Class Elope with a Printer.

been given to them all.

Wednesday morning Mrs. Woolf sat at the breakfast table with her children. She was bright and cheerful and gave no sign that it would be the last gathering of the family alive. Husband and children went away to business and Mrs. Woolf was left alone.

Elizabeth Woolf worried about her mother, even though there was no cause during the morning, and went home to luncheon at 12 o'clock with misgivings. She found the house locked. Inside was an odor of gas. It was strongest near her mother's room. The daughter opened the door, and the gas nearly overcame her. It was escaping from several open burners. Mrs. Woolf was lying in bed dead. She had been dead for at least three hours.

Orders and Transfers in Army and Navy.

Washington, Oct. 5.—Army and navy orders and transfers were made today as follows:

The promotion of Captain C. W. Farnholt and Commander G. B. Harber is announced.

Lieutenant-Commander J. F. S. Law, brokenhearted, sat nightly at the window of her room, peering into the street, and waiting for her daughter to come home.

The suspense and anxiety of the family were ended yesterday, when the daughter came to her mother's home, and fell weeping into her arms. She told her mother that she had married Mr. Hall because she loved him, and they were living in a pretty furnished flat at Ninety-eighth street and Amsterdam ave.

Major M. C. Martin, quartermaster, to Fort Banks, Mass.

Lieutenant-Colonel D. B. Wheeler, to St. Louis.

Captain G. A. Detchemmly, Twenty-second Infantry, to San Francisco.

Acting Assistant-Surgeon A. H. Simon, to report to commanding general, Department of the East, under headquarters at New York.

Steamer Plymouth for Yacht Races.

Latest departure from New York, speediest route, quick return after finish, luxurious steam-heated saloons, together with every modern afforded passengers on her open promenade deck, will be the steamer Plymouth, of the Fall River Line, a great favorite with those attending the yacht races. Fare reduced to \$4.00.

# PRESIDENT PASSES THROUGH HIS HOME.

He Spends the Entire Day Without Making a Speech. Hanna Meets Him at Pittsburg—Due To-day at Quincy.

Defiance, Ohio, Oct. 5.—This is the first day of President McKinley's trip that he has passed without a speech from him or address of any kind. He skillfully evaded all requests by bringing forward and introducing successfully the members of the Cabinet, although the crowds at all the stations clamored loudly to hear him.

His address at the Quincy Soldiers' Home tomorrow morning will mark the opening of his tour to the Northwest. The largest crowds of the day were at Lima and Fort Tioria. The train was here transferred to the Washaw, over which road the journey will continue as far as Quincy. The entire trip from Washington to the Dakotas and return is given on the printed itinerary as covering 5,000 miles.

At Canton there were scarcely two hundred people at the train to greet the President. The train was here transferred to the Washaw, over which road the journey will continue as far as Quincy. The entire trip from Washington to the Dakotas and return is given on the printed itinerary as covering 5,000 miles.

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